CHINA MAIL

ESTABLISHED FOR OVER 100 YEARS

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Murder And Suicide By Hong Kong War Criminal

THE TRUE STORY OF THE DEMISE OF ONE OF HONG KONG'S MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS HAS AT LAST COME TO LIGHT.

HE WAS EKICHI ANDO (ALSO SPELLED ENDO), AN OPPORTUNIST OF THE FIRST WATER, WHO ORGANIZED THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE IN HONG KONG AND TERRORIZED THE INDIAN COMMUNITY LOCALLY FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS.

Ando, a xenophobe and fanatic, was a personal friend of Subhas Chandra Bose. "He was methodical in his habits and worked secretly and swiftly.

He was a dangerous man to cross and many Indians who had no sympathy with the idea of a Japanese-dominated East Asia paid with their lives for their loyalty to the cause of the United Nations.

He was not a fool and the sight of the first British warships in Hong Kong harbour spelled for him the end of a career that had little in it that could be classed as savoury.

His last hours ended, however, in the Japanese conception of "a blaze of glory."

He first stabbed to death his Japanese paramour after what may have been a fairly lengthy statement and confession of his ideas of the "rights of man." This was accomplished in Room 711 of the Gloucester Hotel.

He then telephoned his secretary, an Indian woman married to a Portuguese, and on her arrival attempted to murder her.

IN DINA HOUSE

On Sept. 1 he was seen walking the length of Ice House Street. He entered Dina House, where he had maintained a luxurious rendezvous. He may have spent some time in contemplation.

He then decided to put an end to all things with an overdose of opium.

Watanabe, of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Office in Hong Kong, not to be confused with the Watanabe who did what he could do for the British P.O.W.s was present at his demise and took his last deposition.

That was also Japanese. No matter who they are, they enjoy a dramatic end.

YEN FALLS RAPIDLY

AS WAS FORESHADOWED BY MONDAY'S EVENTS, THE UNOFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY YEN SLUMPED YESTERDAY.

For the greater part, the rate varied between 650 to 1 and 680 to 1, but in the late evening up to 800 to 1 ruled in the Central Market district, where individuals with large quantities of yen notes were trying to dispose of them—at any price.

Commodity prices in terms of dollars, however, showed no tendency towards reduction. On the contrary, what movements occurred were more often than not in an upward direction.

Meantime, the difficulty of price adjustment has been further complicated by indications of a re-ramp. Many of the official rice shops are refusing sales owing to "lack of supplies" while outside or in the near vicinity, there is a black market in rice at round about 40 cents a catty. The inference is clear though proof of collusion is inevitably difficult to obtain.

BY WAY OF COMPARISON

THE FOLLOWING COST OF LIVING FIGURES, OFFICIALLY SUPPLIED AT THE TIME BY MR. Q. A. A. MACFADYEN, THEN LABOUR OFFICER, WERE FOUND AMONG OLD "CHINA MAIL" RECORDS YESTERDAY.

They represented the estimated weekly cost per head in July, 1941, and are of special interest by way of comparison with to-day's prices.

The figures follow:

COST OF LIVING, JULY, 1941

Weekly cost per head:—

	Catties	Per Catty Cents	Total
Rice	7.2	15	$1.0800
Green Veg.	1.9	8	.1520
Salt Cabbage	.2	15	.0300
Oil	.7	32.5	.2275
Tea	.2	46	.0920
Salt Fish	.3	32.2	.0966
Fish	.4	54	.2160
Pork	.3	116.5	.3495
Firewood	10	2.3	.2300
Bean Curd	14 pcs.	.5	.0700
			$2.54

Retaking China

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 18.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS ARE CONTINUING TO ADVANCE INTO LIBERATED AREAS OF CHINA.

The high command announced today the occupation of Shanghayi, in southern Chahar, and Shaoshing, in eastern Chekiang, had been completed in the past week.

Other troops had reached the vicinity of Huangpi, north of Hankow, as units under the same command completed taking over all Japanese heavy arms and supplies west of the Hsinan river.

As disarming Japanese troops in the Shanghai area continued smoothly, reports from Hankow indicate Japanese there are turning in large quantities of equipment to Central government troops.

Belated reports reaching here say Central troops entered Sekan west of the Peiping-Hankow railway Thursday. Siangyan and Yoyang in northern Hunan and Lanfeng in eastern Hunan were entered the same day.—Associated Press).

London, Sept. 18.—Mr. T. V Soong, who has been suffering from a slight indisposition in London, has almost completely recovered.—Reuter.

CHINESE TO ASK FOR LOAN

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE YESTERDAY DECIDED THAT A PETITION BE SENT TO THE GOVERNMENT, REQUESTING A LOAN IN ORDER TO ASSIST ALL MEMBER FIRMS OF THE CHAMBER WHO FIND THEMSELVES IN URGENT NEED AS A RESULT OF THE CURRENCY SITUATION.

Many employees of member firms have no legal tender.

A committee of six comprising Messrs. Lui Yam-shuen, Chan Chung-chi, Philip Gockchin, Lam But-chung and Ko Cheuk-hung was elected to handle the matter.

Plans for the petition to Government are being drafted, and as soon as the Chamber has gathered the necessary information, the petition will be submitted.

Mr. Tung Chung-wai presided, supported by Mr. Kwok Chan (vice-chairman) and Mr. S. Y. Ts'o (secretary). Representatives of many leading Chinese firms and business guilds attended.

JAPAN TO TRY SEX APPEAL?

AN EXTRAORDINARY ADVERTISEMENT HAS APPEARED IN TOKYO NEWSPAPERS.

It is issued by the All-Japan Geisha Federation and it calls for 3,000 geisha girls to "entertain the occupation troops."

Girls with experience will be given "superior treatment," but the Federation is not fussy. "Those without experience also will do."—Wireless.

JAP CABINET TROUBLE

A collapse of the present Japanese Cabinet is predicted in Tokyo, following the resignation of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu It is thought that all Ministers will follow suit.

The present Cabinet is regarded as a Stopgap Cabinet which will resign after the Japanese elections, which have been ordered for January.—Reuter.

UNITED NATIONS MEETING

It may be possible for a meeting of the United Nations to be held in London not later than December 4th according to the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission. The urgent need for permanent international co-operation is stressed —Reuter.

TRIESTE ISSUE

The Vice-Premier of Yugoslavia stated his case in the frontier dispute with Italy before the council of Foreign Ministers with Mr Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, in the chair, The Italian representative is also to state his views.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 18:—Demobilisation in London is to begin next month, according to an official announcement. Special steps are being taken to deal with men who have no jobs immediately to go to —Reuter.

Fifteen hundred prisoners of war from Rangoon have arrived in Colombo in "Corfu."—Reuter.

London, Sept. 18.—Mr. Attlee is to broadcast a statement on India to-morrow night.—Reuter.

Belsen Horror Trial

LUNEBURG, SEPT. 18.

FOUR MILLION PEOPLE WERE KILLED IN THE GAS CHAMBERS OF GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL PROSECUTOR IN THE FIRST TRIAL OF GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS, WHICH OPENED HERE YESTERDAY.

The accused at this particular trial number 45, including 19 women, and all pleaded not guilty.

They are charged in connection with the murders at the notorious centres, Belsen and Auschwitz.

Colonel Backhouse, prosecuting for the British organisation investigating war crimes, said that the evidence would show that at Auschwitz, the accused weeded out the aged and infirm, the pregnant and children, to kill them.

There were, he declared, 44 crematoriums, but even this number was insufficient o keep up with the task of disposing of the bodies.

Of some 45,000 Greek Jews, only 60 survived.

BEAST OF BELSEN

Joseph Krammer, who was known as the "Beast of Belsen," is one of the accused.

Colonel Backhouse said that at Belsen it was estimated that 80 per cent. of those still alive had dysentery and 13,000 had died since rescue by the Allies. They were by then already beyond medical aid.—Reuter.

NOTHING TO TOUCH IT

A British military witness, giving evidence at the trial, said he had seen most of the horrors of war, but he had never seen anything to touch Belsen Camp.

Dead bodies were left among the living. In some parts of the camp, there were no sanitary arrangements of any kind.—Reuter.

ARMS AND AMMO ORDER

ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE ARMS AND AMMUNITION PROCLAMATION PUBLISHED YESTERDAY UNDER WHICH ALL MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ARE REQUIRED FORTHWITH TO DEPOSIT ALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN THEIR POSSESSION TO THE NEAREST POLICE STATION.

The proclamation defines what constitutes "arms and ammunition." Members of the public should acquaint themselves with the definition as soon as possible by reading the proclamation posted at all Police Stations, markets, office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and other public places.

Arms and ammunition should be taken to the nearest Police Station and handed over to the Officer in charge. No questions will be asked nor will inquiries be made concerning arms and ammunition handed in. Firearms must be conveyed unloaded to the nearest Police Station.

Receipts will be given at Police Stations only to those members of the public who wish to apply later for licences for firearms when licensing is re-opened.

In this event such arms and ammunition should be securely and clearly labelled with the name and address of the owner and reference to the arms and ammunition deposited.

The above notice is issued over the signature of Col. C. H. Sansom, D.C.A.A., Commissioner of Police.

TOKYO TYPHOON

Tokyo, Sept. 18.—A typhoon hit the Tokyo area to-day and as a result many of the temporary shelters of air raid victims were destroyed.—Reuter.

RECORD PRICE FOR GREYHOUND

London, Sept. 17.

The world's fastest greyhound Magic Bohemian—has been sold for 2,500 Pounds Sterling, which is believed to be the world record price for a track racing dog. Magic Bohemian established a world record for 585 yards by running this distance in 29.11 seconds at the White City track. —Reuter.

LENIN MAUSOLEUM RE-OPENED

Moscow, Sept. 18. — For the first time since Russia entered the war, Lenin's mausoleum, in the Red Square, was opened to the public to-day.

Tens of thousands passed by in the course of the day despite cold and heavy rain.—Reuter.

SMALL FIRE AT DOCKYARD

An appliance of the Hong Kong Fire Brigade was called out about 9 p.m. last night to deal with a small conflagration at the Royal Naval Dockyard.

The fire had started at a rubbish dump at the Dockyard and was easily put under control.

HARA-KIRI WITH A BLUNT INSTRUMENT

A Melbourne Radio message says that Colonel Katori, the commandant of the prison camp at Balikpapan, committed hara-kiri on Monday, using a blunt table knife.—Reuter.

General Wedemeyer and several members of his staff have left Chungking for the United States. —Reuter.

TOGO DOES'NT THINK HE'S A WAR CRIMINAL

TOKYO, SEPT. 18.

SHIGENORI TOGO, FOREIGN MINISTER OF TOGO GOVERNMENT IN OCTOBER, 1941, SAID HE ONLY ENTERED ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT WOULD WORK FOR PEACE.

TOGO, WHO IS NO. 2 ON GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS, DEFENDED HIS CONDUCT IN THE WAR CABINETS, IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT FROM HIS HOME. HE IS UNDER HOUSE ARREST.

Togo, who is suffering from heart trouble, ailment, said that General Tojo gave his assurance that the Government would do its part to conclude negotiations with the United States on "reasonable terms."

Members of Togo's family said that he did not know in advance of the plans for the attack on Pearl Harbour and had hoped for a compromise with the United States.

Togo asserted that he took a leading role in bringing about Japan's surrender. It said that some members of the Cabinet wanted to hold out for better terms, but he advocated accepting the Potsdam Declaration and "finally it was decided that steps should be taken according to my opinion." He said he was amazed to be listed as a war criminal.—Reuter.

The Envy Of His Fellows!

WING-COMMANDER H. T. BENNETT HAS A JOB AFTER HIS OWN HEART.

For three years and eight months, he was a prisoner of war at Argyle Street and Shamshuipo.

To-day, he is Commandant of the Japanese P.O.W. Camp at Shamshuipo, and has under his care 6,000 Japanese.

Apart from his familiarity with the way Japanese expect internment camps to be run, Wing-Commander Bennett has another qualification for the post. He speaks fluent Japanese. He went to Japan in 1935 to study the language—and he did not return to the Air Ministry until 1938.

On Christmas Day, 1941, he had the unpleasant task of conveying to the Japanese, General Maltby's acceptance of surrender.

NEW DRY DOCK OPENED

Cape Town, Sept. 18.

Cape Town's new dry dock, the biggest in the world, built at a cost of 3,500,000 sterling, was opened officially to-day.

It was completed in 16 months and he Admiralty supplied all the equipment and machinery. The first ship to enter the dock was the giant 45,000-ton battleship, H.M.S. Howe.—Reuter.

TWO MORE LONDON CONFERENCES

In addition to the Council of Foreign Ministers and United Nations there are two other conferences in session in London.

One of these deals with civil flying. The Minister for Civil Aviation stated that Britain knew she could build up her civil aviation second to none in the world but she did not want to do this at the expense of other nations.

The other conference concerns the disentanglement of radio wavelengths in liberated countries in Europe.—Reuter.

Haw Haw Defence Surprise

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

WILLIAM JOYCE ("LORD HAW-HAW") HAS ESCAPED THE TWO MOST SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE OPENED IN LONDON THIS MORNING AND A SURPRISE WAS IMMEDIATELY SPRUNG BY THE PRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE THAT JOYCE WAS NOT A BRITISH CITIZEN.

Witnesses, who remained unshaken in their evidence, stated that Joyce was born in New York.

The Judge, addressing the prosecuting counsel, pointed out that the evidence appeared to be overwhelming, and in consequence the two principal charges were withdrawn.

The main charge was "That you, owing allegiance to the King, did commit high treason between September 2, 1939, and May 25, 1945, by adhering to the King's enemies elsewhere than in the King's Realm, to wit, the German Reich, contrary to the Treason Act, 1351."

The only charge now standing against Joyce concerns broadcasts against this country between September, 1939, and a period in 1940.—Reuter.

Kick 'Em All Out, Says China

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 18.

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS EXPECTED TO COME BEFORE THE BIG FIVE FOREIGN MINISTERS NOW MEETING IN LONDON WILL CONCERN JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS IN CHINA, IT IS BELIEVED.

China is expected to insist that all Japanese in China be repatriated to their homeland. Reliable figures estimate the Japanese civilian population in China (including Manchuria) at 2,280,000.

In addition it is believed no less than 3,000,000 Koreans are on Chinese soil, mostly in Manchuria.

The Chinese press, while emphasizing traditional Chinese friendship for Korea, almost unanimously demands repatriation of all Koreans, claiming many of them have been "poisoned by the Japanese and therefore have served as instruments to Japanese aggression."—Associated Press.

REPATRIATE SHIPS SAIL

H.M.S. Vindex and H.M.S. Glengyle, both carrying repatriates from Hong Kong, left harbour yesterday afternoon. The Vindex is proceeding to Australia while the Glengyle is bound for the United Kingdom.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO ALL ALLIED EX P O Ws AND INTERNEES.

by

Officer Commanding,
No. 4, RAPWI Control Staff,
3rd Floor,
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.,
Victoria.

1. All Allied Ex POWs and Civilian Internees dependants and wives who have NOT yet been interviewed by a Military or Civilian Administration regarding their status should report as soon as possible to the above address together with any form of identification.
2. This does NOT include personnel of H. K. V. D. C. or H. K. R. N. V. R.

Signed R. A. A. Young,
Lt.-Col.
AA & QMG.
OC No. 4 RAPWI Control Staff.

Victoria,
18th September, 1945.

NOTICE

Members of the public are warned that owing to loss of keys and damage all pillar boxes and other posting boxes, except those at the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office, are closed. Letters should be posted ONLY at the above-mentioned offices.

D. P. M. G.

18th September, 1945.

NOTICE

We have resumed practice in our former office at Hong Kong Bank Building, 4th floor.

Johnson Stokes and Master,
Solicitors & Notaries Public.

17th September, 1945.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
KOWLOON SUB-AGENCY
(Peninsula Hotel)

Please note that this Sub-Agency is also open and that all enquiries concerning accounts kept with this Sub-Agency should be referred to us direct and not to the Head Office in Hongkong.

NOTICE

"We would advise our clients that we are now in a position to clean and repair typewriters and frigidaires. Enquiries should be addressed to us at our former showroom in Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road. Telephone No. 25235."

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents. UNDERWOOD, ELLIOTT-FISHER CO.
FRIGIDAIRE CORPN. OF NEW YORK.

H.O. 11/45 No. 12/45
NOTICE TO MARINERS
HONG KONG HARBOUR
Lights re-established

Position:— Lat. 22° - 20½' N, long. 114° - 3½' E (approx.).

Details:— (1) A flashing white light has been established on Kap Sing Island.

Characteristics:— Flashing white every six seconds, viz:— half second flash followed by five and a half seconds eclipse. The visibility is about eight miles and the light is unwatched.

Abridged Characteristics:— Fl. ev. 6 sec. vis. 8 M. (U).

Details: (2) A fixed Red light has been established on Ma Wan Island.

Characteristics:— A fixed Red light having a visibility of about five miles. The light is unwatched.

Abridged Characteristics: F. R. vis 5 M. (U).

Charts Affected: Nos. 3280, 1180.

Authority: Harbour Department.

J. JOLLY.
Harbour Master.

Hong Kong,
17th September, 1945.

H.O. 11/45. No. 13/45.
NOTICE TO MARINERS
EASTERN APPROACHES TO HONG KONG
SWEPT CHANNEL

Details:— Japanese buoys still exist in the following positions.
Bearings and distances are from Cape Collinson Light.
(A) Small black buoy 118° distant 7.9 cables.
(B) Small red buoy 116° distant 8.3 cables.
(C) Light buoy 139° distant 16.4 cables.
(D) Light buoy 140° distant 23.3 cables.

Remarks:—Vessels should pass between A and B and leave C and D positions to port on entering and to starboard on leaving harbour.

Charts affected:—Nos. 1466, 1180.
Authority:— Naval Authorities.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

Hong Kong.
17th September, 1945.

EAT AT
JIMMY'S
TO-DAY

ARE YOU LEAVING?

Keep up-to-date with the reconstruction of Hong Kong by subscribing to "The Weekly China Mail," which will also contain all local news and photographs from "The Hong Kong Sunday Herald."

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THE CHINA MAIL

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Editor—W. J. Keates, Esq.

JAPANESE DOCILITY

Lord Louis Mountbatten's plain language to his commanders in the field that they are to stand no nonsense from Japanese who by arrogance, coupled with the succession of reports coming out of Tokyo clearly indicative of Japanese chicanery, shows that there is no contrition in Japan, no real acceptance of the fact of crushing defeat, and no sincerity in the Japanese. In many respects, the situation is disquieting. It would be more so were there not plenty of evidence that General MacArthur least of any is deceived by the outward docility and the soft words. Hitherto, as "The Times" points out, the note in Japan has been one of regret and remorse, not at the wrongs done, the atrocities committed, the war guilt, but that Japan has, this time, been unlucky. One of the problems that has to be faced is the future of the Emperor. In his imperial person, he represents to the Japanese the "permanence, unity and self-respect" of the Japanese people. There was no comparable authority in Germany. Hitler was just an upstart, a political parvenu. Opinion in Allied countries is to-day as sharply divided as ever over the extent to which Hirohito's peculiar position should be recognised. The decision to employ his authority as the instrument of capitulation was purely pragmatic. He was the one man to make surrender effective and secure its fulfilment. It would be intolerable, therefore, if the preservation of the Emperor's status should operate, not to bring home the reality of defeat to the Japanese people, but to blind them to it. Already General MacArthur has had to warn the Japanese newspapers to keep within the world of facts and to make it quite clear that the Allied Supreme Commander is giving orders to Emperor Hirohito and not "consulting" him. Now he has issued a further warning, in connection with the elections, that the final status of the "imperial person" has yet to be decided and that it is a matter which will have to be dealt with by the Council of the United Nations. It is indispensable that the sense of defeat as well as the sense of guilt should be brought home to rulers and/ruled alike. Otherwise, the ease with which the occupation of Japan is being carried through may well prove, in the long run, a snare and a delusion. Japan has to be made to atone for the terrible crimes she has committed. The Allies need to be absolutely relentless in their pursuit of that objective.

TWO DEATHS AT SEA

Two of the repatriates from Stanley who left in the hospital ship Oxfordshire are reported to have died at sea, Mr. A. H. Mangold on September 10 and Mr. James Smith two days later.

Mr. Bangold had been ill for some time in Stanley, a serious malnutrition victim. He was a visitor to the Colony from North China, caught here by the Japanese surprise onslaught.

The late Mr. James Smith was over 60 and had been failing ever since an accident in Stanley, resulting in a severe injury to his hip. He was well-known in shipping circles. A daughter, Miss Mary Smith, was maintained during the occupation at Rosary Hill.

DEATH OF MRS. A. LYONS

THE FUNERAL TOOK PLACE AT THE JEWISH CEMETERY, HAPPY VALLEY, YESTERDAY OF MRS. A. LYONS WHO PASSED AWAY AT THE NETHERSOLE HOSPITAL, BONHAM ROAD, ON MONDAY.

The deceased, who was 80 years of age, was one of the oldest members of the local Jewish community. She had been ill about a fortnight.

Present at the funeral were Messrs. L. Walch, K. Weiss, H. Odell and A. Strauss with Mr. A. David officiating.

Seven Offences Carry Capital Punishment

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION PUBLISHED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON OUTLINES SEVEN OFFENCES WHICH ARE PUNISHABLE BY DEATH, INCLUDING AIDING A PRISONER OF WAR TO ESCAPE.

ELEVEN OFFENCES RENDER THE CONVICTED PERSON LIABLE TO A SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT, AND FOUR OFFENCES TO A TERM NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR.

Cases will be tried by a Standing Military Court as announced in a preceding proclamation.

The Proclamation reads:

This Proclamation may be cited as the Offences against the Forces Proclamation.

In this Proclamation, unless otherwise provided or unless the context otherwise requires—

"Forces" includes all personnel of the British and Allied Naval, Land and Air Forces and any person employed by, or in the service of, or who is a follower of, or who accompanies any part of such Forces.

PUNISHABLE BY DEATH

Any person who (a) offers armed resistance to the Forces; or

(b) without lawful excuse uses or carries arms or explosives while committing an offence or joining in its commission or with intent to commit an offence; or

(c) knowingly assists a prisoner of war to escape or knowingly harbours or conceals any escaped prisoner of war or gives any escaped prisoner of war any assistance with intent thereby to prevent, hinder or interfere with his apprehension; or

(d) destroys, damages, removes or tampers with any war material stores or supplies or with any means of communication with intent to hamper or interfere with the effectiveness of the Forces or to prejudice their safety; or

(e) incites any inhabitants to insurrection against military authority or organises or promotes any public demonstration or assembly for such purpose; or

(f) wilfully misleads the Forces in the execution of duty; or

(g) does any act or wilfully omits to do anything, which act or omission is designed or likely to prejudice the enforcement of the terms of surrender accepted by the enemy or any implementation thereof or to assist any person to evade such terms of implementation or to prejudice the efficiency of the Military Administration or to endanger the safety of the Forces

shall on conviction by the Standing Military Court be punishable with death or with imprisonment or fine or both.

LESSER OFFENCES

Any person who (a) wilfully interferes with the operation of any public service, including water supply, electric light and power, gas, sanitation, or similar services, or wilfully destroys or tampers with any installation of any such services; or

(b) without lawful authority enters or is found in any place or area designated as a forbidden place or area by or by virtue of any proclamation or by the posting of a sign or the presence of sentries; or

(c) without lawful authority destroys, damages, removes or tampers with or receives any property of the Forces the aggregate value of which exceeds one housand dollars which he knew or ought to have known was or formed part of war material or supplies accumulated by or for the Forces or by or for the enemy; or

(d) offers a bribe to or intimidates any member of the Forces or any person acting under the authority of the Forces in order to induce him to perform or not to perform his duty or to hasten or delay its performance; or

(e) does any act calculated to cause a public disturbance or to lead to acts of violence; or

(f) publishes, circulates or has in his possession with intent to publish or circulate, any printed or written matter which is in the interests of the enemy or which is hostile or detrimental to the British Military Administration, the Forces or any of the Governments to which the Forces or part thereof belong; or

(g) utters any speech or words hostile or detrimental to the British Military Administration, the Forces or any of the Governments to which the Forces or part thereof belong; or

(h) communicates to any other person or publishes information concerning the Forces which would or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy; or

(i) does any act calculated falsely to suggest that he is acting under the authority of the British Military Administration or any Officer hereof; or

(j) impedes or interferes with the arrest of any person or assists in the escape of anyone about to be arrested under the authority of the British Military Administration or harbours or succours a person whom he knows or has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable by death by virtue of Proclamation; or

(k) wilfully disobeys any lawful order of a member of the Forces acting in the execution of his duty for which no specific provision is made

shall on conviction by the Standing Military Court be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to both such imprisonment and fine.

OTHER OFFENCES

Any person who (a) publishes any report or statement relating to the British Military Administration or the Forces which is likely to cause alarm or despondency; or

(b) without authority removes, damages or defaces any enactment or notice posted up under the authority of the Forces; or

(c) fails to report to the nearest police station any offence punishable under Article 3 or 4 of this Proclamation committed in his sight or presence or fails to disclose on demand to any member of the Hong Kong Police Force of the rank of sub-Inspector or above information relating to an offence constituted by or by virtue of Proclamation; or

(d) is guilty of any act or omission prejudicial to good order or to the interest or safety of he Forces.

shall on conviction by the Standing Military Court be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to both such imprisonment and fine.

WARLIKE STORES.

Any person who (a) without permit from a duly authorised officer of the Forces acquires in any way whatsoever any article of military equipment, clothing, rations, stores or any other property belonging to or of a type issued to or provided for the Forces; or

(b) has in his possession or control any article or property mentioned in paragraph (a) hereof or any property of a type issued to or provided for the Forces of the enemy and is unable to satisfy the Standing Military Court that he came by it lawfully

shall be guilty of an offence punishable if no severer penalty be otherwise provided with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to both such imprisonment and fine.

ACCESSORIES

Save as otherwise expressly provided, any person who aids, abets, counsels, procures or conspires with any other person to commit an offence constituted by or by virtue of any Proclamation, or who attempts to commit or does any act preparatory to the commission of any such offence may be convicted and punished as if for the full and completed offence and may be charged therewith either with the principal offender (if any) or separately.

Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Dempsey, Commander-in-Chief of the 14th Army, has assumed command of all the British forces in Malaya.—Wireless.

WAKE C.O. FREED

MAJOR JAMES DEVEREAUX, LIBERATED FORMER COMMANDER OF WAKE ISLAND, HAS ARRIVED IN TOKYO BY TRAIN AS A HEAVY FOG AND RAIN DELAYED HIS SCHEDULE FLIGHT TO THE U.S.S. PANAMINT.

An early United Press report from Tokyo had said that Major Devereaux had been found safe and well at a prisoners' camp on Hokkaido and was awaiting evacuation by plane. Reports said he is thinner and grayer, but still trimly alert.

Devereaux and other Wake Island survivors were found at Utashinai, in north central Hokkaido.

Americans of an air evacuation group reached the camp at 1 a.m. on Thursday and found Devereaux and the entire camp personnel waiting.

Devereaux was commanding the camp, and supervised evacuation of several litter cases by train to Chitose Airdrome before any arrangements were made on his own leaving. He said Americans only lost 86 men at Wake.—Wireless.

Soong's Paris Mission

Paris, Sept. 17 (A.P.).—Resumption of French Indo-China economic relations and political questions involving Indo-China probably will be discussed by the Chinese Premier, T. V. Soong, and the French authorities when they arrive here from the United States.

Other likely subjects include re-establishment of the Yunnan railway, French access to China ports and a general review of French relations with China.

SOVIET ISSUING CENTENARY STAMPS

Moscow, Sept. 18.

According to Tass news-agency, the People's Commissariat of Communications of the U.S.S.R. will issue a series of postage-stamps on the occasion of the second centenary of the birth of the great Russian strategis, Mikhail Kutuzov. The new stamps are in two colours. — Wireless.

NOTICE

We have to-day resumed practice at our former address, Marina House, 1st floor, Queen's Road, Central, Tel. 33033.

Mr. E. Davidson has retired from the firm and Mr. E. S. C. Brooks will in future carry on the practice on his own account under the same name.

HASTINGS & Co.,
Solicitors & Notaries.

18th September, 1945.

GODDARD & DOUGLAS

MARINE, SURVEYORS & CONSULTING ENGINEERS

We have resumed business again at our former address, 1st floor, Alexandra Building. Tel. 29120.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

HONG KONG

4, Des Voeux Road, Central

Telephone 31032

JOHN STENERSEN,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

The Commander-in-Chief has directed that in view of the well-ordered conduct of the population within Victoria and Kowloon during the unusual and difficult period through which we have just passed, the curfew may be lifted as from tonight, 18th September, 1945.

It is sincerely hoped that the continued good behaviour of the public will make it unnecessary to re-impose curfew and that the public will co-operate with the authorities in suppressing the type of disorder which would make such action necessary.

The formal repeal of the Curfew Order will be announced in Gazette Extraordinary.

(Signed) D. M. MACDOUGALL,
Brigadier,
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,
Hong Kong Forces.

18th September, 1945.

U. S. WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Major Charles E. Bailey, of the United States War Crimes Commission, has opened his offices at the United States Consulate-General, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building, 2nd floor.

Office hours are from 9 to 12 noon and from 1.30 to 4.00 p.m.

It is requested that the undermentioned people call on him as soon as is possible.

Attaway, Rose 298, Lockhart Road, 3rd Floor, Hongkong.
Chin, Dollarine 19, Poplar St., Kowloon.
Chin, Dorothy Wah Kuan 30, Fook Wah Street, 2nd Floor
Dor Gon Jung 90, Chung Sha Wan Road, 2nd Floor, Kowloon.
Dor Lee Shee 90, Chung Sha Wan Road, 2nd Floor, Kowloon.
Goon, William Dan Quong 6, United Terrace, Ground Floor, Kowloon.
Goon, Jenny Kay 6, United Terrace, Ground Floor, Kowloon.
Goon, Moy Shee 6, United Terrace, Ground Floor, Kowloon.
Goon, Katherine 6, United Terrace, Ground Floor, Kowloon.
Goon, Adam Kam Choo 23, Poplar Street, 1st Floor, Kowloon.
Goon, Chin Shee 23, Poplar Street, 1st Floor, Kowloon.
Hong, Marie C. 113, Lai Chi Kok Road, Top Floor, Kln.
Hong, Rolland C. 118, Lai Chi Kok Road, Top Floor, Kln.
Hong, Mabel C. 118, Lai Chi Kok Road, Top Floor, Kln.
Ng Shee 118, Lai Chi Kok Road, Top Floor, Kowloon.
Horton, Doris Mildred 110, Austin Road, 3rd Floor, Kln.
Horton, Agnes I. 110, Austin Road, 3rd Floor, Kowloon.
Hoy, Esther 217, Fa Yuen St., 2nd Floor, Kowloon.
Lai, May 48, Cheung Sha Wan Road, 1st Floor, Kowloon.
Lai, Ruth 48, Cheung Sha Wan Road, 1st Floor, Kowloon.
Lai, Helen 48, Cheung Sha Wan Road, 1st Floor, Kowloon.
Lee, Shiek 94, Cheung Sha Wan Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon.
Lee, Isabella 17, Yu Chow St., 1st Floor, Kowloon.
Lee, George 17, Yu Chow Street, 1st Floor, Kowloon.
Lee, Toy Son 17, Yu Chow St., 2nd Floor, Kowloon.
Ching, Walter Fong 17, Yu Chow Street, 2nd Floor, Kln.
Lum, Dorothy 10, Salisbury Ave., Kowloon
Lum, Nip 10, Salisbury Ave., Kowloon
Strahl, Mary Magdalene 18, Salisbury Ave., Kowloon
Ma, Lily 10, Salisbury Ave., Kowloon
Ma, Junior 10, Salisbury Ave., Kowloon
Ma, Gloria 10, Salisbury Ave., Kowloon
Ma, Virginia 10, Salisbury Ave., Kowloon
Wong, Phyllis 14, Cheung Sha Wan Road, 3rd Floor, Kowloon
Wong, Wah Wade 652, Shanghai Street, 3rd Floor, Kowloon
Wong, Kwai Lan 4, York Road, Kowloon Tong, Kowloon
Jin Way 408, Portland Street, 2nd Floor, Kowloon
Wong Shiu Lin 408, Portland Street, 2nd Floor, Kowloon
Gin Chin Shee 409, Portland Street, 2nd Floor, Kowloon

Government Custodian of Unprotected Property

THE APPOINTMENT OF A CUSTODIAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF PROPERTY IN THE COLONY NOT PROPERLY SAFEGUARDED IS AUTHORISED IN A PROCLAMATION PUBLISHED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

THE CUSTODIAN WILL BE SELECTED BY BRIGADIER D. M. MACDOUGALL, THE CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER, AND UPON HIM ARE CONFERRED ALL THE POWERS HE WOULD HAVE AS THE AGENT OF THE OWNER.

The important articles of the Proclamation follow:

(1) The Custodian may take into his custody so far as the nature and conditions of such property, the needs of the Allied Forces or military exigencies permit:—

(a) The property of any State, other than an Enemy State, not otherwise properly safeguarded;

(b) The property of any British, Allied or Neutral National who is neither in the Colony nor satisfactorily represented there or who, being in the Colony, is unable effectively to administer such property;

(c) Any property the owners of which, what ever their nationality, are unknown or whose present whereabouts are unknown.

(d) Any property he may deem necessary to take into his custody for preserving the same from loss or damage.

(2) Provided that nothing herein contained shall impose any duty on the Custodian to take any such property into custody.

(3) Any taking into custody shall be notified by declaration of custody posted in the office of the Custodian and in the case of immovables, on the immovable. As soon as practicable such declaration shall be notified in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette.

GENERAL POWERS

The Custodian shall have, in respect of all property taken into his custody or brought under his supervision or control in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article, all the powers which he would have if he had been appointed the general or universal agent of the owner thereof under an irrevocable power of attorney from the owner adapted to the circumstances of the case.

PARTICULAR POWERS

Without prejudice to the generality of Article 5 the Custodian shall have power:

(a) If the property consists of a debt to collect it or if it consists of any other right of property to enforce the right;

(b) To sell any part of the property which consists of perishable goods, or other property whose value is from its nature likely to depreciate;

(c) If the property is capable of being let, to let it;

(d) If the property consists of a business, to carry on the business or to make arrangements for some other person to carry it on;

(e) To pay rates, taxes or other imposts due in respect of the property;

(f) To pay any mortgage interest or other payments secured on the property;

(g) To make any other payments necessary for its preservation;

(h) To raise on the security of the property any sums for its preservation;

(i) To enter into an[illegible] and to execute any [illegible] necessary for the prese[illegible] the property.

The Custodian may by notice in writing require any person whom he may believe to have information with regard to any property to furnish particulars, returns, accounts and any other information which he may require and to attend before him to answer any question in relation to such property or any dealing therewith or transaction or matter relating thereto and to produce any documents or title, books of account, records or other documents relating thereto.

RELINQUISHMENT OF CUSTODY

(1) The Custodian may whenever he is satisfied that (a) no further useful purpose can be served by retaining custody of property taken into custody or (b) it is no longer in the interest of the British Military Administration to retain such property, relinquish custody in such manner and upon such terms (including payment of any fees) as appear to him to be just and equitable.

(2) Any such relinquishment shall be notified in like manner as a declaration of custody.

The Custodian and every other person appointed for the purpose of carrying out this Proclamation shall not be liable for any act or omission done in good faith by way of giving or purporting to give effect to this Proclamation or to any Regulation made or anything authorised by virtue thereof.

FEES AND EXPENSES

All fees payable to the Custodian and all expenses properly incurred by him in relation to any property shall be a first charge on such property and the income therefrom or the proceeds of sale or disposal thereof and may be deducted by the Custodian.

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer may make regulations to provide for—

(a) Additional functions, duties or powers of the Custodian;

(b) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which the Custodian is to carry out his functions and duties and exercise his powers;

(c) fees payable to or leviable by the Custodian;

(d) carrying this Proclamation into effect.

PENALTIES

Any person who—

(a) fails, neglects or refuses forthwith to comply with any of the obligations imposed on him by or by virtue of this Proclamation; or

(b) in giving any information, for the purposes of this Proclamation or of any regulation made hereunder knowingly makes or presents any declaration, statement or representation which is false in any material particular or from which there is any material omission; or

(c) destroys, conceals, parts with, or tampers with any material document, record or thing; or

[illegible] Proclamation shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction by the Standing Military Court shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to a fine or to both such imprisonment and fine.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A Meeting of Members at present in Hong Kong is called for Friday, September 21st at 3 p.m. in the Gloucester Hotel (1st floor lounge) and will be addressed by an officer of the Civil Affairs Staff.

If Members will give notice in writing, by noon on Thursday, Sept. 20th to the undersigned, of questions which they wish to put to this officer, the latter will endeavour to answer them.

G. Miskin,
Vice-chairman,
H.K.G.C. of C.

Address:—
Gilman & Co., Ltd.,
Ground floor, Queen's Building.

NOTICE

Important documents of the Army Pay Office, China Command have been removed from Murray Barracks, Hong Kong during the Japanese occupation. Information is required of their whereabouts and a refund of expenses incurred in their recovery would be considered. Please write or telephone Major Buck, Room 808, Gloucester Hotel. Telephone No. 28141.

(J.C. RIDDELL) Major MAAG
for Major General,
Commander, Hong Kong.

MAY HALL SCENE RECALLED

In May Hall, one of the University Hostels, now a mere shell, there was held on January 1, 1942, a unique ceremony in the history of the University, namely, a special Congregation for the conferring, under internment conditions, of degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery upon fourteen students who had completed their courses, namely:—

Chan Ping-kwok; Miss Chan Tse-kau; Chin San-su; Chow Cham-lau; Lau Po-hei; Lee Cheng-ong; Lee Ching-iu; Ling Sing-hang; Leong Yean-seng; Ong Hian-pitt; E. N. Orloff; Soon Cheng-hoe; Wong Ching-kuen; and Yoong Meng-pow.

Later in the same month, there were conferred war time degrees upon the following students whose final year of studies had been interrupted by hostilities.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Cheung Ah-chee; Kwan Kui-lun; Luke Lim Ban-sing; To Shui-yuen; Yeoh Seow-tiang; Miss Latifah Khows; Lee Shui-luen; Hans Raj; Woo Poh-yee; Yip Tai-hing; Frank Kung; Leow Ow-chean; Wong Cheung-chee; Wong Sau-luan; and Yue Pui-lam.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Chan Si-hung; Fong Nai-ching; Kwok Wai-man; Lee Ah-poon; Li Hing-shing; Seu Che-tan; Wei Kuang-mu; Wu Tsu-lin; Yue Shiu-lun; Chiu Pat-sun; Hung Shek-chiu; Lai King-shung; Lee Tsam-shum; Li Sheung-ngai; Tan Hon-teck; Woo Kai-yi; Yeung Yuk-wah; Choi Tze-cheong; Z. Kossakowski; Lau Yu-chuen; Leong Mor-sai; John Lim; Tan Khean-yeang; Wong Ting-tsai; and Yoong Yew-moyne.

FACULTY OF ARTS

Au Kwok-kee; Chen Kwung; Chia Kee-sian; Nanette Ho; Lau Din-cheuk; Lew On-seng; Lena Lim; Hilda Salmon; Zaza Suffiad; Lily Tso Yee-hing; Tsui Shing-cheung; Lois Wong; Yu Ping-tsung; Ellen Chaw; (I) Chen York-leen; Walter Duffield; Kwan Yeuk-lann; Lee Chew-kuen; Amy Lim; Lillian Lo Shiu-hing; Nellie Seu; Tan Sim-keng; Tsoong Mee-tsing; Sarah Waung; Wong Man-hon; Yu Shuk-siu; Cheah Siew-on; Chiu King-chu; Fong Nai-ching; Lai [illegible] Anna Yu Kwan [illegible] Chi-tan; Louise Leong Mee Gung; Tsui Ka-cheung; Wong Chung-tai; and Yao Pe-Chun.

Attention is called to the names of Dr. Luke Lim and Mr. Kossakowski, who were killed while on active service in December, 1941.

CORRESPONDENCE

Mail Delay

Sir,—It has been a matter of considerable concern to the residents of Hong Kong generally that no air mail letters have arrived yet from England.

Rumour has it that a bottle-neck has occurred at Port Said, where (it is alleged) letters are being held awaiting possible or probable repatriates. If such is the case it must be pointed out that there are many individuals and business concerns in Hong Kong awaiting urgent and important air mail advices upon which their whole future and immediate movements may depend.

Surely all the air mail could be flown to Hong Kong and the mail for repatriates flown back in time to be delivered to them at Port Said or elsewhere. It would appear that in this matter time is the important element not lack of aeroplanes. It is a sufficiently important matter to warrant the local Administrations drawing the attention of the authorities at home by wireless to the urgency of the matter and to the necessity of clearing the bottle-neck if any.

Yours,
D. ELDEE.

Sir,—In an advertisement this morning we are informed that the "date of the resumption of gas supply will be notified later."

Is it not time that Government made some announcement regarding coal? Except for a privileged and small area in the centre of the city we, on the Island, are deprived of electricity, trams and gas. Presumably none of the essential services can be resumed until coal reaches the Colony. What will be cost per ton? Tram fares, I am informed, will be 10 cents third class and 20 cents first class. What is to be the charge for gas and the charge per unit of electricity?

Yours faithfully,
L. S. C.

LIFTING OF CURFEW

With the lifting of the curfew last night, Hong Kong came to life again — that is, after 10 p.m.

A walk in the Central district revealed a large number of people strolling about, "taking the evening air" as one of them put it, while cigarette and fruit stalls were trying to catch up on lost trade, consequent upon the introduction of the curfew order.

Bicycles and tricycles were still in their "parks" at 11 p.m. but fares had risen hugely as compared with those charged before sundown. For a trip from the Gloucester to Happy Valley the sum of $2.50 or M.Y. 1,500 was asked!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Notice to Correspondents:—We cannot publish letters which are not accompanied by the name and address of the sender.

PUBLIC NOTICES

REISS BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

IMPORT & EXPORT MERCHANTS AND ENGINEERS

Temporary Office:
Poddor Building, 5th floor, Room 4.
Tel. 31660.

Enquiries will receive prompt attention.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF CHINA, LTD.

has re-opened an office at
St. George's Building,
Chater Road,
(Ground Floor).

Telephone No. 31616.

Sept. 20th, 1945.

NOTICE

Robertson Wilson & Co., Ltd. hope to open office shortly. Mean. while enquiries should be addressed to G. W. Sowell, Managing Director, c/o "The Hong Kong Sunday Herald," Windsor House, 1st floor.

NOTICE

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES

Enquiries should be addressed to G. W. Sowell, representative for Far East, c/o "The Hong Kong Sunday Herald," Windsor House, 1st floor.

POLICE WARNING

An organization calling themselves the "Special Action Squad" and claiming a connection with the British Army Intelligence Service are making illegal demands on the public. The members of the organization usually produce a card with the Heading "Certificate Special Service Action Service Corps, Hongkong". Any member of the public being troubled by this organization is earnestly requested to hand the culprit over to the nearest police officer, or in cases where this action is impracticable make an immediate report to the nearest Police Station.

C. H. SANSOM, Col.
D.D.C.A. Police
(Commissioner of Police)

POLICE NOTICE.

[illegible] public requested to [illegible] without delay at the nearest Police Station the presence of any Japanese, Korean or Formosan still remaining at large in Hongkong Island and Kowloon.

C. H. Sansom, Col.
D.D.C.A, Police
(Commissioner of Police)
Hongkong.

13th September, 1945.

NOTICE

The Imperial Chemical Industries and the London Missionary Society have asked the Colonial Office to cable urging their Staffs in Hong Kong to return to England.

REPATRIATION OFFICER,
Civil Affairs Administration Office,
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank,
1st floor.
Hong Kong.

18th September, 1945.

NOTICE

Importers of market produce are requested to note that on and from September 19th, 1945 a goods train will leave LO WU at 2. p.m. daily for the transportation of foodstuffs only from the New Territories to Yaumati and Kowloon.

Dealers are advised to make full use of this service. There will be no freight charges for the present, and no payments of this nature should be made to anyone.

E. Himsworth,
Food Controller.

NOTICE

THE SUPREME COURT

Information is required of the whereabouts of:—

(1) The Seals of the Supreme Court.

(2) Papers, files and other documents of:—

(a) the Companies' Registry,
(b) the Probate Registry,
(c) the Bankruptcy Court,
(d) the Land Office, and
(e) the Marriage Registry.

(3) Any other papers, documents, files, furniture, books, typewriters, stationery, etc. belonging to the Supreme Court or the offices of the Attorney-General and the Crown Solicitor.

Please write or telephone to Captain Botelho, Supreme Court, Telephone No. 25052.

(Signed) GEORGE STRICKLAND,
Colonel, C.A.
Legal Branch.

16th September, 1945.

NOTICE

We have resumed work in our old offices, 4th floor, French Bank Building.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT
Real Estate, Mortgages & Architects.

PEOPLE'S PHOTOGRAPHS
ON DISPLAY AT
FRANCIS WU'S STUDIO
18A, GLOUCESTER ARCADE

"THORNYCROFT"

OUR BRANCH OFFICE HAS OPENED TEMPORARY PREMISES AT STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING (2nd FLOOR—ROOM 24), AND WE SHALL BE OBLIGED IF ALL PROSPECTIVE CLIENTS WILL COMMUNICATE ENQUIRIES TO THAT ADDRESS DURING THE PRESENT EMERGENCY PERIOD WHERE THEY WILL BE PROMPTLY HANDLED AND COMMUNICATED TO OUR EXECUTIVE WHO IS NOW PROCEEDING TO LONDON TO ASCERTAIN FULL DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS WITH PRICES OF LATEST MODELS IN ALL LINES OF OUR PRODUCTS—

VEHICLES—PETROL/DIESEL
MARINE ENGINES—PETROL/DIESEL
BOILERS—WATER TUBE
MOTOR BOATS & WATER CRAFT } OF ALL DESCRIPTION

OUR HONG KONG & CHINA OFFICE IS A DIRECT BRANCH OF—

MESSRS. JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
SMITH SQUARE,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON.

Bridge House Was Shanghai's Atrocity Centre

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 18.

FILTH, STARVATION, TORTURE AND DEATH — THESE WERE THE ELEMENTS THAT MADE THE NAME OF BRIDGE HOUSE AS TERRIFYING TO THE PEOPLE OF SHANGHAI AS WAS DACHAU TO ANTI-NAZI GERMANS AND MAIDENE TO RUSSIANS AND POLES.

NOW THAT THE LAST OF THE LIVING SURVIVORS OF THAT SECRET PRISON OF THE JAPANESE GENDARMERIE HAS BEEN RELEASED, THE TRUTH OF THE BRUTALITY OF THE JAPANESE CAN BE TOLD FREELY.

The full truth of the fate of many individuals will probably never be known, for the Japanese kept no record of prisoners or of those who died while under their detention.

There is nothing frightening, nothing even gloomy or unpleasant about the exterior of Bridge House. It looks like the comfortable, modern apartment house it was in 1937 when the Japanese converted it into one of the most infamous prisons in all Asia.

It is a broad, expansive structure of light cream-coloured brick, its windows wide and generous. There is almost a look of prosperity about the size of the building, its hall, its stairways and its drive, and one may assume that such an atmosphere was intentional, for as a building Bridge House was inhabited by prosperous Chinese families.

BITTER ANACHRONISM

But the pleasant exterior and the wide windows of Bridge House were only a bitter anachronism for the people detained there. The Japanese found the rooms too big to be used for the sort of tortures they intended, so they made partitions of wood. Six people were crowded into a compartment only 12 feet by 5, or 20 people into a space twice that big.

The filth and vermin that accumulated, naturally, were matters of indifference to the Japanese guards, and the prisoners were given neither time nor facilities to clean their rooms or themselves.

The conditions of filth and neglect were not very different from those of other Japanese prisons. According to people who have been released, they were merely the result of the general callousness and criminal indifference that have been characteristic of all Japanese prison guards all over the "Co-prosperity Sphere," and few of the former prisoners believe that the Japanese were even conscious that such treatment was cruel.

THE TORTURES

Often the guards showed surprise that the prisoners should ask for means of cleaning themselves and their cells. The real tortures of Bridge House were, undoubtedly, part of a planned programme to break down all human dignity of the individual prisoner and destroy his will until he was a piece of abject humanity, willing to do anything his jailers might ask.

The tortures were applied most brutally to those the Japanese suspected of having either information, money or power that the Japanese wanted. Victims of those tortures included not only Chinese and foreign civilians, but Japanese as well, and finally, two months before the Tokyo plea for surrender, seven American aviators.

The standard tortures of Bridge House, by which the Japanese really hoped to secure some objective, were of two kinds. There were violent tortures by which the Japanese expected to achieve quick success, and there were the long, gruelling tortures by which the inquisitors must have expected to break down their victims only after days or weeks.

WATER TORTURE

Some prisoners were subjected only to the long duress of physical strain. In the case of the aviators, if any of the Americans, when questioned, refused to answer, or if he said he did not know the answers, the guard would apply the electric plate with its accompanying shock to the most sensitive parts of the victim's body.

One of the aviators said that the water treatment was another violent torture the Japanese used in their effort to get information. This was a form of torture used in all Japanese prisons.

The victim was made to lie flat on a bench, to which he was bound, with his head hanging over the end. Except for his nostrils, his whole face would be covered with a towel and the guard, using a common kettle, would pour water slowly down the victim's nostrils. If the victim resisted, he would be beaten, and if he did not resist he would be so bloated that the pain in the stomach was unbearable. As a variation, and in order to make the pains consequent upon this form of torture even more unbearable, the guard in charge of operations would sometimes mix kerosene with the water before pouring it down the victim's nostrils.—United Press.

BRITISH EMBASSY CEREMONY

TOKYO, SEPT. 18. — THE UNION JACK WAS RAISED OVER THE BRITISH EMBASSY SHORTLY BEFORE NOON TODAY IN THE PRESENCE OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND MARINE GUARDS AND RANKING BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings, who was British Naval Attache in Tokyo in 1938, said "there are many changes but it is good to be back."

The ceremony ended with the changing of the Marine guard. Lieut.-General Eichelberger, of the U.S. Army was present as well as Major-General Byers and Major-General Willoughby, in addition to a representative of Admiral Halsey and the Australian and British fleets.

The flag waved in the slight breeze as the sun came out in what otherwise was a dismal day. The ceremony was conducted completely inside the Embassy Compound but the curious Japanese stared from cars and street cars in the front street.— United Press.

GALE STILL LASHING U.S. COAST

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, SEPT. 18.—WINDS OF GALE FORCE WHIPPED THE BEACHES OF GEORGIA AND CAROLINA AS THE HURRICANE, WHICH KILLED TWO AND CAUSED DAMAGES AMOUNTING TO $60,000,000 IN FLORIDA GATHERED FORCE FOR A RENEWED SURGE INLAND.

Hurricane warnings were up between Brunswick, Georgia and Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, as the hurricane—the worst to strike the United States since 1926—raced northward.

The centre of the hurricane was about 40 miles off Brunswick early on Monday and the Weather Bureau said that it would probably skirt the Georgia coast to strike with its full fury near there.

The Weather Bureau also warned that winds, probably of 50 to 60 miles per hour, would affect the whole of the mid-Atlantic coast.—United Press.

MALAY RUBBER INDUSTRY

Singapore, Sept. 17.

Narayan Rajamasi, Reuter's special correspondent, reports that rubber experts working with the British administration are leaving to-day for Kuala Lumpur with the object of finding out in what condition the Japanese have left the Malayan rubber industry.

They will meet members of the Rubber Commission there, to discuss rehabilitation of the industry. The Commission, consisting of experts with a wide knowledge of rubber plantations, landed at Kuala Lumpur a week ago, and have made a tour of the estates.

Despite unofficial pronouncements, a complete picture of the state of Malaya's main industry is not available at the moment.

An accurate assessment of the damage due to wilful destruction and neglect must await the experts' official findings.—Reuter.

Mr. W. M. Smith and Mr. G. C. Moss, of the Hong Kong Fire Brigade, have returned to the Colony from Australia and have resumed their duties. They are stationed for the present at the Central Fire Brigade Station.

Contact With N.T. Guerillas

CONTACT HAS BEEN MADE BY BRITISH OFFICERS WITH COMMUNIST GUERILLAS WHO HAVE BEEN OPERATING IN THE NEW TERRITORIES BORDER ZONE.

They were of the East River Division, in direct touch with Yenan, and were met at a border village. The official story recounts:—

As we bumped into the village, the Chinese crowded the doorways of their houses, looking at the first British people they had seen for four years. When we stopped at the end of the village street and the five of us (3 army officers) got out Chinese dressed in black pushed through the crowd and said he would escort us to his officer. A bulge below his jacket showed that he was armed. Around his neck he wore a coloured face towel—this seemed to be the only distinguishing mark of the troops. We were led through a gate that a Chinese wearing a bandelero was guarding, into the courtyard of a low grey building. Chairs were placed on the verandah for us, and tea was brought.

Then the officer appeared with an interpreter, whom we discovered later to be a graduate of the Hong Kong University. The officer gave us an account of the organization on and aims of his group.

OBTAINING ARMS

This, he said, was a small group of the East River Division of the Kwangtung Independent Guerilla Army. They used to call it the Kwangtung Anti-Japanese Army. Independent, he insisted meant military—but not political independence, as their Division Headquarters was in direct wireless communication with Communist Headquarters at Jenan and their East River Division was in contact with the new 4th Communist Army. They have received a few arms from the northern armies—but usually they depend upon killing Japanese to get arms.

"These are the people that do most of the killing" said the interpreter, indicating two boys standing behind us. They looked about 12 years old; they can infiltrate into the enemy's lines without being suspected. One of them shyly lifted his jacket to reveal a large hand grenade on his belt. "The Japs call them 'little devils'. They also did good work helping British prisoners escape, and in leading American Airmen to safety." One of them found an airman who had landed near Kai Tak Aerodrome and led him to the village. He was then escorted to free China.

POLITICAL RESTRAINT

Politically, he admitted their activities were very restrained. They do not force the people to become communists, and the interpreter was genuinely shocked when I asked him if they intended to take the land from the individual farmer and give it to the village community. However, they print a newspaper called 'Progress' which they distribute freely, and post up Mao Tse Tung's proclamation and instructions to the people. They maintain a school.

This officer politely refused to allow us to proceed to his Sectional Headquarters without permission from his superior officer; he had to get permission also to allow us to take photographs of him. He said he would ask, and if we came in two or three days' time, we would probably be permitted to do so.

We prepared to go. We had great difficulty in persuading them to accept our gifts of English cigarettes—the interpreter explained that they were strictly forbidden to receive gifts, smoke opium or gamble, and were expected to help the people of the villages and the farmers without demanding any reward.

The officer then stood up. He saluted us all, then shook hands.

INVITATION TO DINNER

We gave him a note from the Senior British Commando Officer in Fanling, whose jeep he had stopped that morning to explain his position and to invite the officer to dine with him. The note was an invitation for the guerillas to dine at Fanling.

POSTAL WARNING

Members of the public are warned that owing to loss of keys and damage all pillar boxes and other posting boxes, except those at the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office, are closed. Letters should be posted only at the above-mentioned offices.

It is hoped that the Passport Office will be reopened in the course of the next two days stated a Government Official yesterday.

Major-General Frank Festing (in beret) photographed with officers and men of the Norfolk Regiment during the Burma campaign. The Colony's 6ft. 4-and-a-half in. G.O.C. was in command of the famed 36th Division in Burma.

In Thick Of Fighting

THE G.O.C. HONG KONG MAJOR-GENERAL F. W. FESTING, C.B.E., D.S.O., COMMANDER OF THE LEGION OF MERIT (AMERICAN), IS ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN OF SOUTH EAST ASIA COMMAND'S GENERALS.

His was the only division in Burma to operate as part of the American and Chinese forces under Generals Stillwell and Sultan. During the fighting in northern Burma his 36th British Division had Chinese divisions operating on the flanks. Particularly friendly relations existed with the 1st Chinese Army commanded by General Sun Lee-cher and General Pan Wu-kun's 50th Division which fought side by side with the British division for nine months.

After taking part in the Arakan fighting in 1944, when they captured the well-known Maungdaw tunnels, the "36th" began their spectacular thrust across northern Burma, relieving the Chindits at Mogaung. By the time they were themselves relieved, after the fall of Rangoon, in May, they had advanced more than 500 miles through some of the worst fighting country in the world. During the whole period the troops were supplied entirely by air.

Earlier in the war, General Festing saw service in France and Norway and commanded the 29th Independent Brigade—the captors of Diego Saurez and subsequently of Majunga and Tamatave—in Madagascar.

In Burma General Festing was in the thick of the fighting with his troops and had many narrow escapes. The loftiest of Lord Louis Mountbatten's generals, he is 6 feet four inches tall. He has a variety of walking sticks and a collection of unusual pipes. The General is married; his wife and three sons live on the North Tyne in Northumberland. His regiment is the Rifle Brigade.

Volunteer Inquiry

It is notified in Volunteer Orders that H.K.V.D.C. personnel who were mobilized between 7.12.41 and 25.12.41, who were not treated as prisoners of war by the Japanese as at the date of the Japanese surrender, and who have not already done so, are to render forthwith under confidential cover supported by witnesses, where necessary, statements giving a brief outline of their activities since 25.12.41 in the Japanese occupational area or the circumstances under which they proceeded to the Civilian Internment Camp.

The notice states that until such time as these statements are received and investigation made, it will not be possible to continue to give these personnel any further financial or other assistance.

Any information concerning personal effects (including furnitures), houses and properties motor cars, etc. belonging to members of H.K.V.D.C. killed in action or died as prisoners of war will be gratefully received at Volunteer Headquarters, so that next of kin may be informed.

Mail can now be accepted for Shanghai.

Cables for the following are waiting at Volunteer Headquarters for collection:—Q.M.S. W. Howitt, T. W. Fraser, Mrs. S. N. Vane, Nancy Kew, Miss Minnie Maxwell, Mrs. T. Madar, Mrs. T. B. Low, Mrs. Lilian Shaw, Mrs. H. Duncan, Mrs. Lilian Broadbridge, and letters for Felix J. Levy, H. Gubbay, Capt. Dowar.

TRYING EVERYTHING ONCE

American warships are to tow the Japanese battleship Nagato 500 miles out to sea from Tokyo. An atomic bomb will then be dropped on the ship for experimental purposes.—Reuter.

Australia Will Have Her Say

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

THE PRESS TODAY REFERS TO MR. EVATT, THE AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE HERE, AS "THE BILLY HUGHES OF WORLD WAR II" RECALLING THE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER, HUGHES' RETORT TO PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON AT THE FIRST WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE.

President Wilson asked Hughes: "Who do you represent?" to which Hughes snapped: "60,000 dead."

He was victorious in his initial fight with the Big Five to gain Australian representation in the Ministers' Council.

He followed up the advantage by starting the day early, exploring every aspect of the Council's Agenda.

This morning Mr. Evatt attended a meeting of the Dominions Ministers, presided over by the British Foreign Secretary Bevin with whom he lunched.

After lunch Evatt attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations.

Australian sources intimate that Evatt could reasonably be assumed to have got his foot inside the Council Chamber door and presumably will make Australia's voice heard in the demands for sterner measures against Japan.

He will also seek for an improvement in Australia's status as a Pacific power in any future discussions concerning the Pacific.—Reuter.

TRIP TO MACAO

Under arrangements made by the Commander-in-Chief, one week's leave to members of the H.K.V.D.C. to visit relatives in Macao has been granted.

All those proceeding will rendezvous at Volunteer Headquarters, Lower Albert Road, at 8 a.m. on Thursday.

All passes will be signed by the Adjutant and should be made out by O.-C.s Coys. in the case of those living in and individually by those living out. All passes to be in at Volunteer Headquarters not later than 10.00 hours, 19.9.45.

Those living in Kowloon who cannot parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 8 a.m. will be provided with accommodation at Volunteer Headquarters on the night 19th-20th. Those requiring accommodation must apply as early as possible to the Quartermaster.

Those who are now employed by H.K.V.D.C., Government or Essential Services must obtain written permission from their employers to proceed. Reliefs for a limited will be arranged at intervals of three days.—

Smooth Going In Japan

TOKYO, SEPT. 18.—GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE PACIFIC, HAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN IS PROCEEDING SO SMOOTHLY THAT ALL U.S. "CITIZEN SOLDIERS" IN THE PACIFIC CAN PROBABLY BE DEMOBILISED WITHIN SIX MONTHS, LEAVING THE GARRISONING OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND TO 200,000 REGULAR ARMY TROOPS.

General MacArthur said that by using the Japanese governmental structure he is enforcing the surrender terms with a small fraction of a million of men and a billion dollars.

General MacArthur declared that "within six months, the occupational forces—unless some unforeseen factors arise—will probably number not over 200,000 men. This size, probably, is within the framework of our projected regular establishment and will permit of the complete demobilization of our citizen forces which fought so long and so nobly through to victory.

DISARMING FIRST

"Once Japan is disarmed this force will be sufficiently strong to ensure our will." The general continued that Japan's future political and governmental structure—involving the fate of Hirohito as ruler of Japan—on both the national and international scale would be decided later upon the "highest diplomatic level of the United nations."

General MacArthur, meanwhile, has moved his Headquarters from Yokohama to an office in the Dailohi Mutual Insurance Building, in Tokyo. He will take up residence in the U.S. Embassy.—Wireless.

RADIO

WEDNESDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1945.

ZBW HONGKONG Broadcasting on Frequencies of 600 Kilocycles and from 12.30-1.30 p.m., 6.30-7.30 p.m. and 9.00-10.00 p.m. on 9.47 Megacycles.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Band of the Coldstream Guards and Charles Kullman (Tenor)

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Cesar Frank—Sonata in A Major.

1.40 p.m.—Light Orchestral.

2.00 p.m.—Close down.

6.30 p.m.—Selections from "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg"

7.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

7.10 p.m.—STUDIO—Hong Kong Hospitals' Today (1)—A Talk by Cecil Taylor.

7.20 p.m.—A Light Orchestral Programme with Peter Dawson and Deanna Durbin.

8.00 p.m.—Band Waggon.

8.20 p.m.—Don Cossack Choir.

8.35 p.m.—Mozart—Symphony in G Minor.

9.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

9.10 p.m.—STUDIO—"Commandos"—A Talk by Capt. Ian Carrel.

9.25 p.m.—Light Opera.

10.00 p.m.—LONDON Relay—News and Delights from the Papers.

10.15 p.m.—LONDON Relay—"Homeward Bound" A Feature for Prisoners of War.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

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